

WASTE AND CHAOS IN STREET CLEANING WITH HYLAN 'BOSS'

He Dictated All Appointments, Directed Contracts and Fired Good Men, Testifies MacStay.

CITY PAYING DEARLY
Favoritism and Gross Mismanagement Bared by the Meyer Inquiry, Says Brown.

POLITICIANS GOT PLUMS
No Discipline, No Competition, Just Absolute Monopoly in Brooklyn, Asserts Commissioner Leo.

Under the system of "gross mismanagement" which has prevailed in the Department of Street Cleaning there has been great and unnecessary waste, favorite contractors have been given their plums year after year and political necessity has side-tracked business efficiency, Elton R. Brown, counsel, charged when he summed up the testimony given yesterday before the Meyer committee regarding a dozen phases of the departmental activities. He urged the committee to try to improve conditions through helpful legislation.

Arnold B. MacStay, Street Cleaning Commissioner for three years and now Deputy Welfare Commissioner, told the committee that Mayor Hylan was complete boss of the department during that entire period. The Mayor dictated all appointments, forced a deputy to resign, insisted upon the appointment of his druggist to an engineer's job and directed how contracts should be handled, the witness said.

Brooklyn pays about two and a half times as much as Manhattan for its removal of ashes because of a practical monopoly held on the business by one concern, Paul Vaccarella, known as Paul Kelly, collected \$35 for trucks which he hired for \$25 in 1918 and 1920. David Hirschfeld, Commissioner of Accounts, made a report stating that Vaccarella, John A. McCarthy, intimate friend of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, and others were leasing trucks to the city.

Loss on Rikers Island Plant.
Scows loaded with ashes turned over at their piers and the city paid the expense of dredging. The city took over a plant on Rikers Island on a lease of \$1,000 a day for fifty-two days, spent \$56,000 on it in that time and sold it for \$91,000, a loss in two months of \$17,000.

The motor equipment purchased by the city last year at a cost of \$250,000 is not maintained adequately for snow removal and it is a question whether the experiment is to be a success.

The plan of building garages at central points for that equipment on the snow removal apparatus will be located conveniently for storms has not been carried out. Instead of spending \$50,000 on several garages \$200,000 has been spent on one under the Brooklyn Bridge and space is now being rented in other localities.

John P. Leo, Commissioner of the Department since last January, admitted freely he had encountered many handicaps when he took over the management, and recited the improvements he is seeking to make. The Commissioner made the most favorable impression before the committee of any representative of the Hylan administration who has been on the stand. In his summary of charges against his management Mr. Brown said that he liked Mr. Leo and his conduct, and added his administration held promise of better things, but expressed fear he could not do what he hopes.

Brown's Statement.
In his statement Mr. Brown said: "This department's expenditures in 1917 amounted to \$7,629,000; in 1918, \$9,033,000; in 1919, \$11,240,000; in 1920, \$13,163,000, and either 1919 or 1920 was the peak of prices; in 1921, \$18,790,000, and this year, thanks for the favor, \$10,000,000 less, but a million dollars less is on a very small scale of reduction."

"What I am going to say about this I am going to say, first, excluding Commissioner Leo in relation to the state of the department. The continuance of the practice for years of disposing of the ashes and sweepings, rubbish and garbage of the city by daily contracts has resulted in piling up expenses most unreasonably. It is in violation of all rules of business. The Commissioner was notified on December 27, 1918, to take care of the Brooklyn waste for twenty days when he had no equipment for doing it. That was done at an outrageous

GIANTS WIN AGAIN, 2-1; 5-2 THEY TAKE SERIES; NEED ONE MORE GAME

The Old Law of Averages Swerves Victory for McGraw's Young Men.

BOBS UP IN TWO CRISES

Ward Wabbles After Making Fine Record, Needed Tallies Recorded.

MATES SADLY MISS RUTH

Contest Abounds in Fine Plays, With \$45,000 or \$1,725 for Each Man, at Stake.

The resurgent Giants, sweeping forward as on a tide, downed the Yankees again yesterday, winning by the score of 2 to 1 and getting such a grip on the title of champions of the universe and points north, with their advantage of four games to three in the late evening of the world series, that their hold might be compared to that of our little brothers of Nippon on Shantung.

The Giants won because they had the irresistible aid of the best ball player on earth, Mars or the moon—a hard boiled egg with three aliases, an absolutely impartial, impersonal, implacable foe whose enmity is ruin to his adversaries and gain and glory to his protagonists. Sometimes this fatal foe plays under the name of Law of Averages. Occasionally in baseball as in all other sports—in every human activity, indeed—his name appears (though never in the box score) as Doctrine of Chances. At other times he is glorified or anathematized as Theory of Probabilities.

Nobody can beat him. He played against Napoleon at Waterloo, for example, when that world series went against the French team. All history is the pudding for the plums of his achievement. His drinking cup is the vessel that goes too oft to the well. He detects genius and will not tolerate perfection; a commonplace fellow but, as one notes, formidable beyond belief.

Old Law of Averages Bobs Up.

In the fourth inning of yesterday's lively encounter, when Ross Young, right fielder for the Giants, sprang determinedly to the plate, Umpire Rigler, in justice to the 35,000 or so in the seventh day's crowd, should have made this announcement: "Law of Averages batting for Young."

It would have explained so much on the woe that befell the Yankees had Rigler followed this information, for it was not Young that batted. It was this incarnate spirit of the mediocre, this unforgiving enemy of persistent perfection, who slapped a grounder to young Aaron Ward, playing second for the Yankees. He knew what he was doing, this invisible substitute, when he selected Ward as the man to hit to.

What happened as half of the great crowd boomed in joy and half groaned in sorrow? Ward, the infielder with the best record for both teams; Ward, who had made forty-two plays up to Tuesday, many of them very difficult, some of them superlatively brilliant, without a single error, and who had made forty-six such plays up to yesterday with only one mistake—fumbled. His fingers were butter for a second or two, for just long enough to let Young—the invisible substitute, rather—get safely to first base.

Next thing any one knew Mousie of the Giants, who has distinctly outshone Brother Bob of the Yankees, whanged the ball clear to the left field fence for a two base hit, and Kid Averages had scored the first run for the Giants, the run that tied the score at 1 and 1. Two were out when Irish Mousie showed the stuff that was in him, but the point is, there should have been three out, and the reason there were not three out was that the Law of Averages—call it what you will—was dissatisfied with the hitherto shining perfection of Aaron Ward. This young man had been all the while a little too sure, a little too dependable, a little too stuffy.

Pinkie's Destiny's Whiskers.

Ward had dared to beard the fates. He had plucked at the whiskers of destiny. He had wriggled his fingers at mathematics. Like Procrustes, he should have tossed a ring into the sea (or into the bleachers, no bad imitation in exciting moments of a tossing sea), but if he had done so the jewel would have come back to him, for misfortune was riding his back.

The Law of Averages never does things by halves when it sets about to rectify unbalanced achievements. In this fourth inning it gave poor Ward a nasty slap and caused the whole Yankee team to weep inside their souls, but it wasn't through with either the individual or the company. It had stolen the small but solid advantage of one run that the brilliant, courageous pitching of Carl Mays had won for the Yankee team.

Now it prepared to grind Ward, Mays, the whole association, into the

World Series Receipts Nearing Million Mark

A NEW record for world series receipts was made yesterday when the grand total to date reached \$804,781. This is \$82,367 more than the previous high mark made in the series between the Cincinnati Nationals and the Chicago Americans in 1919. The total receipts of the present series is almost twelve times the aggregate collected in the 1905 series between the Giants and Philadelphia Athletics, the first series having attracted 36,500 spectators, who paid \$119,007, to see the Giants score their initial victory over the Yankees.

DOUGLAS AND MAYS PITCH GREAT BALL

Break of Game Comes When Ward's Error Paves Way to Giants' Victory.

FRISCH—KELLY HITLESS

Baker Replaces McNally, Who Is Injured, and Makes Two Singles.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Every requirement of all sufficient pitching, competent pitching in an important game under trying circumstances, was fulfilled by Carl Mays of the Giants and Carl Mays of the Yankees yesterday in the seventh world series ball game at the Polo Grounds.

The better pitched game has adorned a world series with the jewel of excellence. The Giants won, 2 to 1, and led in the tenth, four games to three.

A splendid victory for Douglas, and one in which he bore his part with the ceaseless skill of his other games; a defeat for Mays as undeserved and heartless a visitation of ill fortune as that which befell Christy Mathewson when he lost the historic curtain game of the 1912 series between the Giants and Boston Red Sox.

Fortune distributed her favors no more sparingly to Mays on that remote occasion than she did to Mays yesterday. The way the game went for the blood thirsty Yankees' best boxer, hand and bat, was a defeat for Mays as undeserved and heartless a visitation of ill fortune as that which befell Christy Mathewson when he lost the historic curtain game of the 1912 series between the Giants and Boston Red Sox.

Unlike a high up personage of a team rather closely associated with this series, Manager Huggins of the Yankees trotted off the field at the finish without blaming anything on the umpire.

Aaron Ward, whose good playing has embellished the series, really made two errors—officially he is credited with only one—each a fumble on chances not even difficult, and each of these played a part in a Giant run. A fumble by Elmer Miller—so judged by a majority of the fans, although officially he received no errors—also played a part, and had Mays received support as steady as Douglas's the score would have been 1 to 0 in favor of the Yankees on the merits of the pitching.

Not a Giant Got Slipped.

But a ball game is not pitching alone. Others must do their share, and every member of the Giants did his job profitably. Not a cog slipped. Mays didn't deserve to lose and his job added to his reputation as a great pitcher. He is an acrobat of the mound if ever there was one. Yet the National League's deserved to win. They followed each error by Ward with a timely hit. The Yankees made but one hit when a runner was within scoring distance.

The Giants made but five scattered hits off Mays, never more than one to an inning. The official score may say different, but with the official score this writer does not agree. The Yankees made eight hits off Douglas, three of them bunting. In the series Douglas really was hit harder than eight hits, but his work in pinches was an effective combination of craft and untrifled nerve.

He whole team, though having all the luck, played championship ball so far as play can suit the requirements of a game, and one of the features of the Giants' progress in the series has been their adaptability, a useful adjunct to the spirit which goes with an admirable organization.

In closeness, uncertainty, well matched teams, businesslike playing, little fuss and fuss, crisp, dead handling of batted balls and throws, this was the best game of the post-season lot. It wasn't the best of a baseball day, either, with its bleak skies and cold wind. The springiness and freedom of the players was most commendable, considering the unsuitable weather.

Knoll Meusel, a knockout with the bat for John McGraw in this intramural clinic, added one more telling

SUSPECTED SLAYER OF GIRL COLLAPSES AT SCENE OF CRIME

Man Caught Near Madison, N. J., Screams When He Is Dragged Into Woods.

'KILL ME!' HE SHRIEKS
Refuses to Look at the Log Where Janette Lawrence's Body Was Found.

HIS SANITY QUESTIONED

Tramp Taken by Newark Detectives Held for Investigation—Declares Innocence.

Frank Ruke, who said he was 45 years old and had never had a home, was caught near Madison, N. J., late yesterday afternoon by Capt. Brex and Lieuts. Farrell and Bell of the Newark police department and taken to the Kluxen woods, where Janette Lawrence, 12 years old, was murdered last Thursday afternoon.

When they reached the outskirts of the woods the man began to scream and yelled that he would not go further. The detectives dragged him into the woods, however, and to the log behind which the body of the girl had been found. Ruke refused to look at the log. He covered his face with his hands, covered behind Capt. Brex and shrieked:

"Why don't you kill me! I don't want to live, anyhow!" He would say nothing else, and nothing the detectives could do would induce him to look at the log or the ground over which the body of the girl had been dragged. They took him to the Morris county jail at Morristown, where he was questioned by John M. Mills, County Prosecutor.

Find Spots on Pocket.

The police found in his pocket a girl's handkerchief, embroidered with the letter "L" in blue, which Ruke said he did not know where he got, and two buttons. One of these is a still life, the other is an ordinary button. The latter has spots on it which the police think may be blood, and it has been sent to a chemist in Newark for analysis.

Prosecutor Mills said Ruke would not admit any connection with the murder, and said that last Thursday he was in a hotel camp in the Covert Woods near Madison. The Prosecutor said the man appeared to him to be mentally unbalanced. Much of his talk was rambling and incoherent. Mr. Mills said he would be held for further investigation in the murder, and that if his connection with the crime was not established he would be examined by alienists.

I was the last person who saw the girl, he said, and he said that he had attracted the attention of Capt. Brex and Lieuts. Farrell and Bell. They were on their way home in an automobile from Morristown, where they had appeared before the Grand Jury on another case, and encountered Ruke in Kings road, near Madison. His appearance was suspicious, they said, and they stopped and began talking to him. After he had given evasive answers and had talked incoherently they decided to take him to the Kluxen woods.

Ruke wore two suits of clothing and had two other handkerchiefs which he had with him. "L" embroidered on it. This last mentioned one will be taken to Madison to-day and shown to the Lawrence family to see if they can identify it as the property of the dead girl. John Early, 14, who has told of seeing a man in the Kluxen woods shortly after the murder, looked at Ruke and said the man resembled the man he saw but that he could not be certain.

Say He Worked in Gardens.

The Madison authorities said that Ruke was a tramp and that he had been seen around Madison and neighboring towns for some months. He said that most of the time he had been working in gardens in various towns, and appeared to be familiar with the sort of being known to the police as a tramp.

The Chancellor added that if the decision were made that the man was the slayer of the girl, it would be a deep wound in Germany's economic body. "The Chancellor added that if the decision were made that the man was the slayer of the girl, it would be a deep wound in Germany's economic body."

The Madison and Morristown authorities received a report yesterday that the New York police had located a motor car, the seats of which were stained with blood, in which it was thought might have been used by the murderer. Detectives were sent here to investigate the report, but the New York police said they had found no car and that they knew nothing of it.

SILESIA LOSS MEANS RUIN FOR GERMANY, IS BERLIN'S THREAT

Banker Says Mark Will Fall to 250 to Dollar as Slump Starts.

CABINET READY TO QUIT

Announces Solution Will Retard Industry and Reparations Payment.

AWAITS OFFICIAL NOTICE

Denounces Separation of German Towns, Fruit of German Labor.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Oct. 12.

If the decision of the council of the League of Nations in the Upper Silesian case goes against Germany, which claims the entire territory, as is generally accepted here, the mark is sure to fall to 250 to the dollar, said a leading banker here to-night in commenting on to-day's spectacular collapse of the mark to 133 to the dollar. The only way to save Germany financially, he declared, would be either to secure a reconsideration of the Upper Silesian settlement or to postpone it for several months.

The rumor is persistent that the Wirth Cabinet has already resigned. Although this was promptly denied there is no question it will fall if the partitioning of Upper Silesia is unfavorable to Germany economically. What will follow if the Cabinet resigns is a riddle.

"A Socialist Ministry would have the united hostility of industry, hence it would be unable to cope with reparations," said a business leader, "while a Conservative Cabinet would have the united hostility of labor. Just why the Allies should permit Germany to come into such a crisis is beyond any one's comprehension. Without Upper Silesia economically untouched, German industry will never be able to carry through the plan for foreign credits, from which so much was hoped."

The Polish press here says that the Geneva conference began work by making the partitioning of Upper Silesia on purely political grounds and one highly unfavorable to Germany. When they submitted that scheme to two economic experts it was rejected as unsound. The experts made an unpromising analysis of Poland's business situation, and reported that Poland herself was greatly perturbed over the prospect of Upper Silesia having a Polish currency or having a Polish province to bear a part of Germany's war debt, which is held as unalterably incumbent upon it. If it is ceded to Poland, the experts then hit upon the solution of an independent coal state with German currency and a governing board composed of Germans, Poles and Czechs.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—An official communication issued this evening says: "At to-day's sitting of the Cabinet the Chancellor voiced the general indignation of the country at the results of the plebiscite or the economic needs of the country."

"The Chancellor said that if the report were made that the man was the slayer of the girl, it would be a deep wound in Germany's economic body. The Chancellor added that if the decision were made that the man was the slayer of the girl, it would be a deep wound in Germany's economic body."

The Chancellor added that if the decision were made that the man was the slayer of the girl, it would be a deep wound in Germany's economic body. The Chancellor added that if the decision were made that the man was the slayer of the girl, it would be a deep wound in Germany's economic body."

The Chancellor added that if the decision were made that the man was the slayer of the girl, it would be a deep wound in Germany's economic body. The Chancellor added that if the decision were made that the man was the slayer of the girl, it would be a deep wound in Germany's economic body."

NEW FRONTIER LINE DRAWN FOR SILESIA

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, Oct. 12.—The Council of the League of Nations has reached a final decision on the Upper Silesian question.

Continued on Fourth Page.

SENATOR KNOX DIES OF APOPLEXY WHILE IN WASHINGTON HOME

Stricken as He Walks From Library to Dining Room With Wife.

PASSED DAY IN SENATE

Had Returned From Europe on Monday After Quest for Needed Rest.

MANY MOURN HIS LOSS

Mellon and Penrose Tell of Grief—Services to Be Held in Washington.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.

Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania, noted American statesman, died suddenly at his home here to-night. The Senator was stricken with apoplexy while walking from his library to the dining room with Mrs. Knox and Warren Martin, his private secretary. He died before a physician could reach him.

The Senator had not been in ill health, although he had been ailing sufficiently to feel that he needed a rest. It was this fact which prompted a visit to Europe with Mrs. Knox, from which they returned on Monday.

To-day the Senator performed his usual duties at the Capitol. He felt quite well and went for an automobile ride in Potomac Park, returning late in the afternoon, stopping on his way back to buy tickets for a theatre to-night. He went directly to the library of his home at 1527 K street, N. W. Mr. Martin was with him and the Senator was cleaning up odds and ends of business when Mrs. Knox called him for dinner. He was walking across the threshold of the dining room at 6:45 o'clock when he fell unconscious.

Falls to Be Revived.

Mrs. Knox and Mr. Martin tried to revive him. Finding their efforts unsuccessful Mr. Martin rushed out to summon a physician. He was back in fifteen minutes with Dr. L. S. Adams, who said the Senator was dead.

Mrs. Knox gave way under the shock. Dr. Adams cared for her and it is not believed that she is in any danger. News of Senator Knox's death spread rapidly in Washington and brought from high officials expressions of the greatest regret.

Word was sent at once to Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, his colleague. Senator Penrose was profoundly affected by the news. He said:

"I am unspeakably shocked and can find no words in which to express my grief. I can only say that the country has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of such a statesman. And I have lost a close and worthy friend and a cherished colleague."

Services in Capital Likely.

Though no funeral arrangements have been made it is considered likely that official services will be held in Washington and the body interred at the Knox home at Valley Forge. Senator and Mrs. Knox had planned to go there over the week end, leaving Washington to-morrow and returning next Monday.

Philander C. Knox, Jr., who lives in Washington, was summoned by servants immediately after his father was stricken, but Senator Knox had been dead some time before he reached the home. Hugh S. Knox, another son, is at Stratford, Pa., and Reed Knox, the youngest son, and Mrs. James R. Tindle, the only daughter, are at Valley Forge.

Secretary Mellon was the first official caller at the Knox home. As an old friend of the family he went immediately upon hearing the news.

Notable Diplomatist Gone.

The death of the Pennsylvania Senator removes one of the best known of American statesmen, lawyers and diplomatists. Senator Knox was frequently referred to by his colleagues and others as one of the greatest minds in American political affairs in several generations. As Attorney-General under McKinley and Roosevelt, as Secretary of State under Taft and as Senator from Pennsylvania, he brought into play the faculties that made him a leader in national and international affairs, culminating when he framed the Senate resolution for a state of peace with Germany.

In choosing the American delegation to the arms conference it had been expected Senator Knox would be one of the American representatives. So clearly was this understood that it was quietly intimated in Senate circles that Senator Knox already had been asked to serve. When it was decided to limit the number of American delegates to four Senator Knox gladly removed himself from consideration so President Harding would have no embarrassment in appointing Senator Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Underwood as the representatives of the Democratic minority.

President Harding, it is known, looked on Senator Knox as a logical member of the delegation. As Secretary of State Senator Knox had directly interested himself in the Far Eastern problem.

Continued on Second Page.

Philander C. Knox



KNOX LONG LEADER IN NATION'S AFFAIRS

Had Notable Career in Senate, as Attorney-General and as Secretary of State.

PRaised BY ROOSEVELT

Ex-President Placed Senator Next to Root Among Country's Ablest Men.

Theodore Roosevelt, it has been said, regarded Philander Chase Knox as the ablest man in the country, with the possible one exception, Elihu Root. The comparison affords a ready measure of the man whose death is announced. He was a great constitutional lawyer and a statesman of the first order.

The Republican party, making use of his abilities for many years in the United States Senate or in Presidential Cabinets, has had reason to congratulate itself on such representation, for as United States Senator from Pennsylvania, as Attorney-General under President McKinley and President Roosevelt, as Secretary of State under President Taft, and again Senator from the State of his birth, Mr. Knox left an indelible mark in the history of the country.

Among his larger accomplishments may be mentioned his success at Attorney-General in regulating and controlling the trusts; his subsequent stand as Attorney-General for the protection of business that had not shined against the law; his admirable interpretation of the Constitution in the Northern Securities and other important cases before the Supreme Court; his work as Secretary of State toward winning the confidence and friendship of Latin America and the inauguration of the successful policy later sneered at as "dollar diplomacy," and, recently, his strenuous struggle in the United States Senate which resulted in the rejection of the treaty of peace and the League of Nations and in the peace which was finally made with Germany.

Born Son of Banker.

Mr. Knox was born in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on May 8, 1853. His father, a beloved friend of James G. Blaine, was a country banker and could afford to provide every advantage for the boy. Young Philander was schooled thoroughly and put through Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1872.

The elder Knox wanted another branch in the family, but the young man had determined to become a lawyer and nothing could shake him in the resolve. He was destined to become one of the best rewarded in the country, for when he retired from corporate practice and the task of advising the Carnegie Steel Company and other immense corporations he was earning not less than \$200,000 a year.

Made Wealth in Pittsburgh.

Immediately after leaving college he went to Pittsburgh, where he studied law in the office of the United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania. He studied assiduously, taking enormous interest in his chosen profession. When young Knox began to try cases he displayed unflinching coolness and self-possession, a sound command of language and an eye for the smallest details. It was in 1875 that he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar and clients came rapidly. In 1877 he formed a partnership with James H. Reed, another young man still unknown and starting a career in Pittsburgh.

In the early 80's the firm of Reed & Knox began to make itself felt. It won several important suits for the Carnegie Steel Company and its reputation grew with every month. Within a few years the partners were credited with making more money than any other law firm in Pittsburgh. Powerful wealthy clients literally besieged the young firm for advice and by 1890 both Mr. Knox and Mr. Reed were rich men.

In the smaller days of Andrew Carnegie, Knox was the ironmaster's lawyer, and since the lawyer had a shrewd

Continued on Second Page.

FULL DISARMAMENT AN IDEAL, BUT BEYOND HOPE, HARDING SAYS

Its Desirability Even Questioned, He Writes as U. S. Delegates Gather for First Session.

SEES LESSON IN PAST

Confident Conference Will Lessen Burden and Reduce Danger of Armed Conflict.

AGENDA IS ENLARGED

American Members Favor Full Publicity, but Decision Must Rest With International Gathering.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.

The first meeting of the American delegation to the arms conference furnished President Harding to-day with the occasion to give public warning not to expect the impossible from the coming international gathering.

While the delegates were meeting and organizing President Harding made public a letter he had written to Miss Ella L. Freed, 46 Lenox road, Brooklyn, expressing his views of what is to be accomplished.

From the time the invitations to the conference were issued Administration officials have been disturbed by misconception that appeared to be prevalent relative to its object. That was suggested by the name which had been attached to the gathering—a conference on disarmament—which was deprecated by American officials.

The President boldly proclaims that universal disarmament not only is impossible of attainment now but even its desirability is questioned. In attaining this belief the President sees in the pages of the past the impossibility of belief that human nature has reached a point where the entire elimination of arms is practicable. A survey of the present he believes, renders the same conclusion inevitable.

The President's Letter.

The President's letter to Miss Freed follows:

My dear Miss Freed:
Your letters, among others that come to me, suggest a widespread misapprehension as to the aims of the conference on limitation of armaments. In my letter of October 2 I said to you:

"I think I ought to correct your impression about the expectation of universal disarmament. It is very erroneous even to suggest that we contemplate going so far as that. If we can get a reasonable limitation we shall think that great things have been accomplished."

You replied that my letter seemed to bring a message of hopelessness to those seeking universal disarmament, and asked me to explain reasonable limitation.

By reasonable limitation I mean something practicable that there is a chance to accomplish, rather than an ideal that there would be no chance to realize. It is necessary to deal with actualities; to do the best possible. Universal disarmament would be beyond hope of realization; even its desirability at this time might well be questioned. Thousands of years of history recording the wars and controversies of mankind suggest that human nature would require revolutionary reorganization to make universal disarmament possible. A consideration of the present state of the world must, I think, enforce the conclusion that this is not a hopeful time to undertake that kind of revolution.

On the other hand, a world with the horrors of recent experiences seared into its mind, and staggering under the load of debt and armaments, has generously justified our hope for a favorable attitude toward the practical effort, the sincere beginning, that we are attempting. The fine spirit in which leading nations have received the invitation to meet and consider these things is altogether encouraging. To undertake the impossible and fail might leave our last state worse than our first. The attitude of the nations warrants confidence that we will not fail but rather that substantial results will be accomplished, calculated to lessen the armament burden and to reduce the danger of armed conflict. I feel that in such an effort we are entitled to the support of all people who would be glad—as I can assure

Continued on Ninth Page.

THE PLAZA, New Terrace Restaurant now open. Tea, Dinner and Supper Dances in the Grill Room—Ado.

Continued on Fifteenth Page.